

Political Prisoners & Prisoners of War

PARTICIPATING IN OR WHOVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE

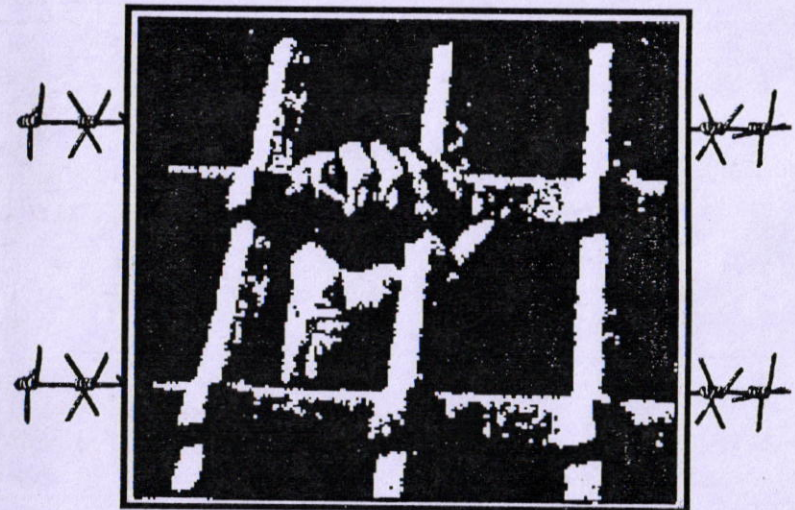
ABCF

Anarchist Black Cross Federation

3rd edition

Published in 1997 by
PAC Publications

This pamphlet is updated annually



Includes brief biographical sketches of: Ojore Lutalo, Sundiata Acoli, Sekou Odinga, Herman Bell, Jaan Laaman, Carmen Valentfn, Bill Dunne, Marilyn Buck, Ricardo Jiménez, Jalil Muntaqim, Laura Whitehorn, Jihad Abdul Mumit, Dylcia Pagán, Sekou Kambui, Linda Evans, Ruchel Cinque Magee, Richard Williams, Jacksonville ABC, David Gilbert, Bashir Hameed, Hanif Shabazz Bey and Thomas Manning

STRUGGLE OATH:

If ever I should break my stride or falter at my comrades side, this oath will kill me...

If ever my word should be untrue, should I be slow to take a stand, or show fear before the hangman, this oath will kill me...

Should I misuse the people's trust, should I submit ever to greed or lust, this oath will kill me

Should I grow lax in discipline in time of strife, refuse my hand, this oath will surely kill me...



ABCF

P. O. Box 8532

Paterson, NJ 07508-8532

(973)-389-9496

aremd clandestine movement. First in the 70's with the Sam Melville/Jonathan Jackson Unit, and later in the 80's in the United Freedom Front. The armed anti-imperialist and anti racist activities of these organizations lead to a massive seven year hunt by all federal state and local authorities in the north eastern US. This hunt ended in his capture and Tom is now serving a double life, plus multiple sentences.

PRISONERS COMMITTEE

The Prisoners Committee is a rotating body of 5 PP/POW's who serve yearly terms on the ABCF's Federation Council, the decision making body of the federation.



OJORE NURU LUTALO; Ojore served as a Prisoners Committee (PC) member from May 1995 to May 1996. Ojore is a New Afrikan Anarchist Prisoner of War (POW). He is imprisoned for action carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. Ojore was imprisoned in 1975 for expropriating money from a capitalist state bank in order to finance revolutionary clandestine activity. He was paroled in 1980 and again joined the struggle on the street. In 1982 he was recaptured while effectively riding the oppressed communities of drugs and drug dealers. In February 1986, Ojore was placed in Trenton's Management Control Unit where he remains today. There, he is locked in his cell 23 hours a day. Authorities admit his placement in MCU is not a punishment, but because of his revolutionary views and spirit. He is serving a 40 year sentence.



SUNDIATA ACOLI; Sundiata served as a PC member from May 1995 to May 1996. Sundiata is a New Afrikan POW. He is imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. In 1968 Sundiata joined the Harlem branch of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and did work around the issues of education, housing, employment, child care, drugs and police brutality in the oppressed community. In 1969 he was imprisoned with 13 others in what was known as the Panther 21 case for charges motivated by community work. Held for 2 years without bail,

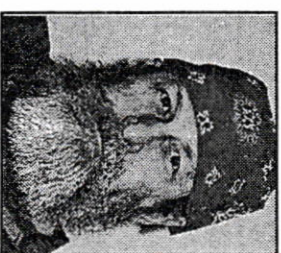
the Panther 21 were acquitted and Sundiata was released in 1971. Upon being released, Sundiata was harassed, provoked and followed by the FBI until it was impossible to do effective community work. He then joined the Black underground with the Black Liberation Army (BLA). In May 1973 Sundiata, with Zayd Malik Shakur and Assata Shakur were ambushed on the NJ Turnpike by state troopers. Zayd was murdered by the police, Assata critically wounded. In the shootout a trooper was killed. Sundiata escaped this incident but was captured shortly after and is now serving a life plus 30 year sentence for the killing of the state trooper.



Sekou Odinga; Sekou served as a PC member from May 1995 to May 1996, also imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. He is also a New Afrikan POW. In 1965 Sekou joined the Organization for Afro American Unity (OAAU), founded by Malcolm X. After Malcolm's death the

OAAU was not going in the direction he wanted and in 1967 he was looking at the BPP. In early 1968 he helped build the Bronx BPP. On January 17, 1969 two Panthers had been killed by police and a fellow NY Panther who was in police custody was brutally beaten. Sekou was informed police were searching for him in connection with a police shooting. Rather than face possible death as many of his comrades had in custody, Sekou joined the Black underground with the BLA. He remained underground partaking in revolutionary clandestine activity for 12 years until his capture. Upon being captured he was charged with 6 counts of attempted murder of police, 9 predicate acts of "Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization" (RICO) including the liberation of Assata Shakur from prison and expropriation of an armored truck. He is serving consecutive 25-life state time and a 40 year federal sen-

1972, the discontent and resentment for the U.S. control over the Virgin Islands flared when eight American tourists were killed on a St. Croix golf course owned by Rockefeller. U.S. officials took this opportunity to damage the independence activist community on the island, and 5 young activists including Hanif were arrested. They became collectively known in the U.S. as the Virgin Island 5. On August 13, 1973, each of the five were convicted and sentenced to eight consecutive life sentences. One of the V-5, Ismail Ali was liberated on December 13, 1984, Hanif and the remaining three continue to serve 8 life sentences.



TOM MANNING; Tom received \$30 of Emergency Funding when he was transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary and his commissary account from Florece (where he had been previously) was delayed in getting to Leavenworth. Tom is an anti-imperialist PP. After re-

turning to the U.S. a veteran from the war in Vietnam, he found himself in prison serving a 5 year sentence for apolitical activity. However while in prison, Tom became somewhat politicized, taking part in food and work strikes, reading Che and uniting with other prisoners from other cultures. Completing his sentence in 1971. Tom began a family and became active in political organizing, particularly with a Portland, Maine group known as SCAR. Much of this work centered around working with prisoners, ex-prisoners and their loved ones. This work rapidly expanded to many areas of social concern including employment and housing for people coming out of prison, housing, welfare, advocacy, transportation for visits of prisoners family, childcare, a bail fund and a bookstore. Through this work and the study required to do it effectively, class contradictions became very clear to Tom. Eventually these realities lead to become active in the

in its new Free Breakfast Program in late '68. In early 1969 he was sent from CA, back to his home state of NJ to help restructure the remains of the BPP chapter there which had already come under heavy police/state repression. Through constant police harassment and trumped up politically motivated charges, Bashir and comrades reestablished the Jersey City BPP and developed several free food programs, free clothing drives, political education classes etc. in the community. Facing years and years of time in prison on numerous harassment charges related to daily party work, Bashir left the above ground. He was arrested a year later and did 4 years in Trenton State Prison. A year after his release, Sundiata Acoli (see page 3) who was also locked up in Trenton, attempted to liberate himself with a comrade Andaliwa Clark. Authorities made Bashir a prime suspect as an outside resource for the escape attempt. Being aware of his situation, Bashir again left the above ground. In April of 1981 two police officers were shot in an ambush in Queens NY. One officer died. Bashir and another BPP member Abdul Majid were suspected (known as the Queens 2). Bashir was captured a year later in SC, Abdul Majid a year after that. After 4 years of unsuccessfully prosecuting the two, the state began to terrorize their family and friends. Out of this terrorization, 3 people not even in NY at the time of the murder, claimed Bashir and Abdul admitted their participation in the ambush to them. They were consequently sentenced to 30+ years to life with the recommendation they never be paroled.

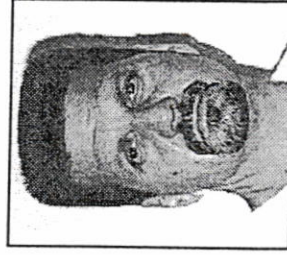


HANIFF SHABAZZ BEY; Haniff Shabazz Bey received \$100 of Emergency Funds in April 1997 to aid him after he had been roughed up by guards during his transfer to USP Florence (the most restrictive prison in the US). Haniff is African Caribbean PP. In September of

tences. Currently in Lompoc, CA, Sekou is continually harassed by prison administration with mail and visiting regulations.



HERMAN BELL; Herman was a member of the PC from October 1995 to October 1996. He is a Black Political Prisoner (PP). Herman was framed and imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. He joined the BPP and was involved with political community work until 1971 when he went underground because of relentless FBI and police attacks on the Party which left many dead or falsely in prison. Herman joined the Black underground with the BLA. Herman was captured in 1973 and railroaded, along with two co-defendants (collectively known as the NY3) to prison on the charges of killing two police officers. Similar to Mumia's case nearly 10 years later, there is little evidence connecting Herman to the death of the 2 cops, but much evidence pointing to the fact that Herman was singled out and his acts on behalf of Black liberation neutralized. The fake charges of police murder effectively took Herman off the streets and off the front lines of the struggle. He is serving a life sentence.



JAAN KARL LAAMAN; Jaan was a member of the PC from October 1995 to October 1996. He is an Anti-Imperialist PP. Jaan is imprisoned for being a member of the United Freedom Front (which carried out armed actions against apartheid, imperialism and war in the 80's), involvement in fire fights with police forces and weapons charges. In the 1960's Jaan worked in Students for a Democratic Society and fought against the

war and racism and did labor and community organizing. This included organizing youth along with the Black Panther Party and Young Lords (a revolutionary Puerto Rican Organization). Jaan also worked with the underground revolutionary forces. In 1972 he was charged with bombing Nixon's reelection headquarters and a New Hampshire police station. He was sentenced to 20 years. After winning an appeal and getting some of his sentence cut, he was released in 1978. In 1979, he and his comrade Kazi Toure helped to organize the Amandla Festival of Unity to support freedom in Southern Africa, which featured Bob Marley. This concert helped to fight racism in Boston, where it was held, and raised money to send to freedom fighters in South Africa. This activity along with the anti-racist and community security work he was doing led to increased police and Klan harassment, so Jaan went underground and joined the armed clandestine movement. He was captured in 1984, along with other members of the Ohio-7, and charged with Seditious Conspiracy, involvement in firefights with government forces and weapons charges. His sentence totals 98 years.



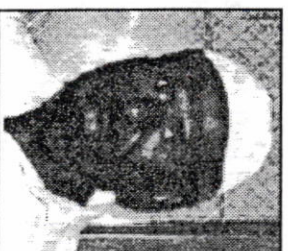
CARMEN VALENTÍN: Carmen was a PC member from June '96 to June '97. Carmen is a Puerto Rican POW. She is imprisoned for actions carried out in the interests of a free and independent Puerto Rico. Living in Chicago near the BPP office and witnessing the events that the Chicago Black Panthers experienced helped to develop her political consciousness. After graduating college she began teaching high school and developing a clear awareness of US colonization of her country. She began struggling within the high school to introduce true Puerto Rican culture and history. She also worked with the Iranian Students Association. The members of this orga-

JAAN K. LAAMAN: see page 3. Jaan received \$100 of Emergency Funds in January 1996 to help pay for college courses.



DAVID GUBERT: David received \$50 in May 1996 to help him file and process legal papers in his suits for prisoners rights and his AIDS activism. He is a North American PP. The Civil Rights struggle of the 60's exposed David to the sham of US democracy and embodied the beauty of collective struggle. In

1965 he started the Vietnam Committee at Columbia University in NY and became a founding member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) there. In 1967, David authored the first SDS pamphlet on "US Imperialism" and participated in the Columbia Strike of 1968. After about 5 years of organizing in the above ground movement, David joined the revolutionary underground, spending a total of 10 years living clandestinely, actively resisting imperialism with arms. On October 20, 1981, he and other comrades were captured at Nyack, NY during an attempted expropriation by a unit of the BLA and other white revolutionaries (known as the Revolutionary Armed Task Force- RATF). During the expropriation attempt, 3 officers were killed. Charged and convicted of felony murder, David is serving a 75 year (minimum) to life sentence.

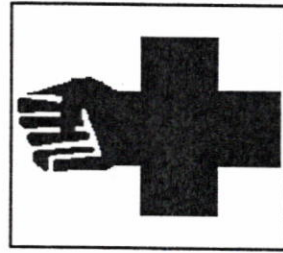


BASHIR HAMEED: Bashir received \$55 in Emergency Funds in June 1996 to help pay for legal and religious books. Bashir is a BLA POW. After years of experiencing racism and discrimination, being exposed to Malcolm X and the Black Panther Party, Bashir began attending BPP classes and participating

JALIL MUNTAQIM; see page 7. Jalil received \$50 of emergency funding in February 1995 to recover a winter coat and gloves that were conveniently lost in a transfer, and \$50 in August 1995 to purchase stamps and writing material to widely inform people after he was placed in total isolation and \$20 in July 1996 to help pay for a pair of running shoes.

SUNDIATA ACOLI; see page 1. Sundiata received \$50 in Emergency Funds in September 1995 to help pay for an independent medical examination the parole board said was needed before he could be paroled.

CARMEN VALENTÍN; see page 4. Carmen received \$75 of Emergency Funds in October 1995 to help pay for her grand daughter Karina's education, \$10 in May 1996 to help pay for a NY Times subscription she shares with other PP/POW's she is locked up with and \$45 in July 1996 to pay for a radio.



JACKSONVILLE ABC; Jacksonville ABC received \$450 of Emergency Funds in January 1996. Their home was raided and three members were placed under arrest and jailed on felony criminal mischief charges that were motivated by their political work in the community.

The money was sent to help bail members out of jail. For more than a year before this raid and arrest members had been organizing a weekly free food distribution for the poor in the community where they would distribute free literature about revolutionary politics and PP/POW's. Members also publish revolutionary literature about PP/POW's and their struggles, hold political events and organize revolutionary study groups to raise their and others revolutionary consciousness.

nization were active participants in the dethroning of the Shah. She worked against and helped to defeat what was known as Plan 21, Chicago's politically motivated plan for gentrification. Carmen also co-founded and was the president of the José De Diego Bilingual Center which was created to preserve the cultural heritage of the Puerto Rican people and to advance the study of its history, literature and culture. She was also a founding member of the Ruiz Belvis Educational Center which was created to provide an alternative for students forced to drop out of high school and give them the opportunity to continue their education. Carmen also established committees to monitor and document police brutality as well as helping to form a legal office to inform the public about their legal rights. She also developed classes and programs inside Statesville Penitentiary for Puerto Rican and Latino prisoners to teach their literature and common heritage. Carmen's quantity of work soon changed to qualitative work and she soon joined the revolutionary clandestine Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN). She was captured April 4, 1980 and charged with Seditious Conspiracy and sentenced to 98 years.



BILL DUNNE; Bill Dunne was a PC member from June '96 to June '97. He is a Class War POW. On October 14, 1979 Bill was captured after being picked up by paramedics "while under the influence of police bullets" in the vicinity of a shoot out and wrecked car containing weapons and a dead escapee. According to the state and Federal charges that followed his capture, Bill, his co-defendant Larry Giddings and other unknown associates of a San Francisco anarchist group had conspired to liberate a comrade from a Seattle prison. The charges also alleged this operation was financed by bank expropriations,

operated with illegal acquisition of weapons, explosives, vehicles, ID and other equipment. Bill is serving a 90 year sentence. Subsequently Bill has been given a consecutive 15 year sentence as the result of self-emancipation in 1983.



MARILYN BUCK; Marilyn was a PC member from June '96 to June '97. Marilyn is an Anti-Imperialist PP. She is imprisoned for her anti-imperialist actions carried out in support of national liberation, women's liberation, social and economic justice. In the 60's Marilyn participated in protests against racism and the Vietnam war. In 1967 she became part of Students for a Democratic Society. Marilyn became part of a radical filmmaking and propaganda collective, showing the films as an organizing aid at community meetings, high school groups, workers' committees and in the streets. She also participated in international solidarity groups supporting the Vietnamese, Palestinians, and the Iranian struggle against the Shah. She worked in solidarity with Native Americans, Mexicano and Black liberation struggles. As a direct result of all of this activity, she became a target of COINTELPRO. In 1973, she was arrested and convicted of buying two boxes of bullets. Accused of being a member of the BLA, she sentenced to 10 years, the longest sentence ever given for such an offense at the time. In 1977 she was granted a furlough and never returned, joining the revolutionary clandestine movement. In 1985 she was captured and and faced 4 separate court trials. She was charged with conspiracy to support and free PP/POW's and to support the New Afrikan Independence struggle through expropriations. In 1988 she was indicted for conspiracy to protest and alter government policies through use of violence against government and military buildings and received an additional 10 years for conspiracy to bomb the

years in prison as a social prisoner. This is where he decided to change his life and become a revolutionary. He was elected chairperson of the New England Prisoners Association, met with legislators and participated in work and food strikes to better the deplorable prison conditions all prisoners faced. While being beaten, locked up and transferred for his political activities, he continued to study and work in political study groups behind the walls. Upon his release Richard worked in collectives printing radical literature and organizing to fight racism and apartheid. He worked briefly with the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee. In 1979, he and his comrades, including Kazi Toure and Jaan Laaman (see page 2) helped to organize the Amandla Festival of Unity to support freedom in Southern Africa, which featured Bob Marley. This concert helped to fight racism in Boston, where it was held, and raised money to send to freedom fighters in South Africa. Richard also did community security, sitting with people under attack by racists in their homes to help defend them. In 1981 he joined the United Freedom Front, a revolutionary clandestine organization. The UFF carried out armed propaganda against supporters of Apartheid, imperialism and racism. He was captured in 1984 and charged with Seditious Conspiracy. Other than the Warchest, Richard receives no financial support.

EMERGENCY FUND RECIPIENTS

A secondary function of the Warchest, the Emergency Funds sends immediate financial aid to those PP/POW's who may not need regular financial support from the Warchest, but emergency one time material aid.

OJORE NURU LUTALO; see page 1. Ojore received \$171 in January 1995, \$100 in January 1996, \$124 in January 1997 and \$125 in July 1997 of emergency funds to buy NY Times newspaper subscriptions.

of George Jackson), seized the court to free other revolutionary prisoners. Jonathan was killed along with three more persons including a superior court judge. Jonathan's revolutionary action (in several ways) stopped the attorney general Evelle J. Younger from becoming governor of California by making it possible to expose the slavery practiced by corruption in government. Action taken by the jurors in form of declaration of acquittal demand the right of the jurors to read their verdict into open record in order that the acquittal may be honored. His trial transpired in S.F. County 1973, where the judge (Morton Calvin) ordered a mistrial without recording the acquittal. The jury was hung on the lesser charge (simple kidnap). The case was transferred to Santa Clara County for a second trial. Ruchell still remains in prison.

HERMAN BELL; see page 3. Herman has received \$60 every other month since July 1995. Other than the Warchest, Herman receives no financial support.

MARILYN BUCK; see page 6. Marilyn has received \$60 every other month since August 1995.

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ; see page 7. Ricardo has received \$60 every month since March 1996.

DYLCIA PAGAN; see page 10. Dylcia has received a \$30 check every month since September 1996.



RICHARD WILLIAMS; Richard has received a \$40 check every month since September 1996. Richard is an anti-imperialist PP. Captured in 1984, he and his codefendants have become known as the Ohio 7. Prior to his political imprisonment, Richard served several

Capitol. She is serving a total of 80 years.



RICARDO JIMÉNEZ; Ricardo was a PC member from October '96 to October '97. He is a Puerto Rican POW. Living all his life in the Puerto Rican ghettos, confronted with racism, discrimination in housing, jobs and education, Ricardo searched for his roots and identity. By the time he was 16 years old in High

School, he had dedicated his life to the independence of Puerto Rico. Ricardo began demonstrating for better housing and against police brutality as well as participating in boycotts demanding Puerto Rican history, Latin studies and a school staff sensitive to the needs of a 75% Puerto Rican High School. His leadership roles in these struggles enabled Ricardo to work with other students to create a High School independent of Chicago's public school system. That school, founded in 1972, still flourishes and is better known as the Puerto Rican High School Don Pedro Albizu Campos. His consistent growth and commitment to struggle lead him to his eventual capture along with nine other comrades on April 4, 1980 as members of the revolutionary clandestine Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a group who struggled, with arms, for Puerto Rican Independence. Charged with seditious conspiracy, along with all his other comrades, Ricardo was found guilty, he is serving 98 years.



JALIL MUNTAQIM; Jalil was a PC member from October '96 to October '97. He is a New Afrikan Political Prisoner. Jalil was framed and imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. In the earlier 60's Jalil participated in National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People youth organizing and was one of many who participated in street rebellions against racism and police brutality. In HS he participated in the Black Student Unions and on April 4, 1968 (the day Martin Luther King was assassinated) was arrested with BSU associates with firearms and Molotov cocktails. He was released shortly and began to look toward a militant response to national oppression and joined the BPP. Shortly thereafter Jail was recruited to the BLA and the revolutionary Black underground by a longtime friend also in the BPP. In 1971, he was captured and charged along with 2 codefendants (collectively known as the NY3) with a host of revolutionary underground activity including being framed for the assassination of 2 NY cops.



LAURA WHITEHORN; Laura has been a PC member since June '97. She is an Anti-Imperialist PP. Since the 60's, Laura has been active in struggles from the civil rights movement to supporting the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Movement and the New Afrikan Independence Movement, to fighting the KKK and organized white supremacy, supporting the Puerto Rican Independence Struggle and fighting for the liberation of women, gays and lesbians. While living in Boston, she helped to organize a network of white anti racists to aid Black families defending thier homes against racist attacks during the anti busing offensive in the 1970's. In 1971, Laura helped to organize and lead a militant takeover and occupation of a Harvard University building by nearly 400 women to protest the war in Vietnam and to demand a women's center. She also helped to found the Boston/Cambridge Women's School, worked to support people in prison (particularly during the Attica prison uprising and its aftermath), and was active with Native American and Puerto

the war against U.S. imperialism home to America. Target of these activities include the U.S. Capitol Building, National War College, Navy Yard Computer Center and Navy Yard Officers Club, Israeli Aircraft Industries, the FBI office and New York Patrolmans Benevolent Association. she is serving a 40 year sentence.

WARCHEST CHECK RECIPIENTS

The Warchest Program is a financial support program of the ABCF. Initiated before the ABCF's formation (May 1995) in November 1994, the Warchest has provided substantial, reliable and consistent support to PP/POW's who have received insufficient or no support by sending them monthly checks of up to \$60.

SEKOU OUNGA; see page 2 for biography. Sekou became the first PP/POW to received a Warchest Check and has received \$60 per month since November 1994. Aside from the Warchest, Sekou receives no financial support.



RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE; Ojore Lutalo was to receive a monthly Warchest check but asked that Ruchell Cinque Magee get it instead. He has received \$60 per month since February 1995. Criminal law has routinely held that once 12 jurors reach a not guilty decision, the prosecuting court must honor the verdict. The jurors' not guilty decision on a kidnap charge Ruchell had is supported by the trial record reflecting insufficient evidence to convict. On January 23, 1975, the superior court of Santa Clara County issued a life sentence on this charge the jurors acquitted Ruchell of. The kidnap charge stems from the August 7, 1970 Marin County Courthouse rebellion in which revolutionary Jonathan Jackson, (brother



LINDA EVANS; Linda Evans has been a PC member since October 1997. She is an Anti-Imperialist PP and has been active in the fight against imperialism since 1967. Linda was a Student for a Democratic Society (SDS) regional organizer against the Vietnam War and to support Black liberation. She was also

able to participate in the 1969 anti-war delegation to North Vietnam to receive US POW's being released by the Vietnamese Army. Linda was arrested in 1970 for conspiracy and crossing the state line to incite riot while organizing for SDS's Nation Action- Days of Rage, in Chicago, and for conspiracy/transportation of weapons and explosives in Detroit. These charges were however eventually dropped because of government's misconduct while collecting evidence using illegal wiretaps. Linda later became active in a political guerrilla street theater group, an all woman's political band and political women's printing and graphics collective in Texas. While active in the lesbian and women's community, she organized support for Black and Chicano/Mexican grass roots organizations, fighting the KKK, against forced sterilization and killer cops. Linda also fought racism/white supremacy and zionism as a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee. She was also active in building solidarity for South African, Palestinian and Central American struggles for self determination by organizing material aid for these national liberation struggles and to oppose U.S. intervention. As well as organizing support for Black/New Afrikan, Native and Puerto Rican PP/POW's. Some time after this, Linda began working to develop clandestine resistance, capable of conducting armed struggle as part of a multi-level overall revolutionary strategy. Linda was arrested on May 11, 1985 and charged with acquisition of weapons, ID, safe houses, finances, political and military training and actions to bring

Rican's struggle for sovereignty. While living in NY, Laura worked to expose the illegal COINTELPRO (Counter Intelligence Program) of the FBI, was a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee and the Madame Binh Graphics Collective. At this time, Laura also worked in solidarity with the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Azania/South Africa and Palestine. In 1975, she was a part of an anti-imperialist delegation of women to visit Vietnam. A few years later, Laura joined the revolutionary clandestine movement because she feels justice is worth fighting for, and because she realized that the US government uses the full force of repression to destroy developing opposition. Eventually arrested in 1985, she became a defendant in the Resistance Conspiracy Case, she was charged with... conspiracy to oppose, protest and change the policies and practices of the United States government in domestic and international matters by violence and illegal means. She is serving a 23 year sentence.



JIHAD ABDUL MUMMIT; Jihad is a New Afrikan PP. He has been a member of the PC since June '97. Jihad was first arrested in the late 60's while a young member of the BPP. He was framed for killing a police officer in Plainfield, NJ during the rebellions that broke out in that city during that time. He was even-

tually released and continued his political activity, but soon after, the BPP had suffered tremendously from infiltration and COINTELPRO attacks. Jihad eventually joined the underground as a member of the B.L.A. In the mid-70's, he was captured during a shoot-out with the police, tried and eventually convicted of expropriations in New York and Ohio. For this he received a 43 year sentence. However after about 10 years, Jihad was granted parole, married and began to raise a family. But the government continued to monitor him closely.

Just two years after his parole, he was rearrested for a parole violation that centered around an alleged escape attempt of other POW's held captive in the prison Jihad was released from. Upon arrest, Jihad refused to offer information his interrogators demanded, including information on the whereabouts of Assata Shakur, a BLA fugitive who was liberated from a NJ prison by the Revolutionary Armed Task Force (a coalition of whites and BLA members). Jihad was found guilty of associating with known felons (other PP/POW's) and conspiracy to aid in the escape of federal prisoners (other PP/POW's). For this he was found guilty and given an additional 18 months. However, violating Jihad's right to due process, the Parole Commission then added the charge of conspiracy to commit murder. Without ever having a trial, Jihad was convicted of this charge as well and the 18 months turned to 14 years. Jihad is still fighting this unjust (but unsurprising) conviction.



DYLZIA PAGAN: Dylcia has been a PC member since May 1996. She is a Puerto Rican POW imprisoned since 1980 for revolutionary acts on behalf of the Puerto Rican independence movement. Prior to her imprisonment, she was involved in the civil rights movement participating in voter registration drives at

an early age. By the age of 19, Dylcia became a community organizer working on the issues of health care and education in the poor community. She worked on housing issues participating in rent strikes, demonstrations and takeovers. While attending Brooklyn College in NY, she helped organize the Puerto Rican Student Union which resulted in the formation of a student controlled Puerto Rican Studies Department. Later, as a TV producer and writer, she worked at NBC, ABC, CBS and PBS trying to create a vision of empowerment for

Puerto Ricans. Dylcia also worked as the English editor of a bilingual daily newspaper, *El Tiempo*. This activism heightened her awareness to the urgency and need for people to resist colonization more actively. Captured with 10 other comrades on April 4, 1980 (including Carmen and Ricardo) as armed combatants of the FALN, they declared themselves anti-imperialist, Puerto Rican POW's. The US refused to acknowledge their demands to be tried in an international tribunal and sentenced each of them to sentences of up to 105 years. Dylcia received a 63 year federal sentence.



SEKOU KAMBUJ: Sekou is an African/Cherokee PP. He has been a PC member since October '97. Throughout the 1960's, Sekou participated in the civil rights Movement, organizing youth for participation in demonstrations and marches across Alabama. He also provided security for meetings of the SCLC

(Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Council) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and SNCC (Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee). Sekou later became affiliated with both the Chicago and New York BPP in 1967. While in Detroit he became a member of the Republic of New Afrika, and shortly thereafter, returned to his home in Birmingham, AL. Upon his return, Sekou coordinated community organization activity with the Alabama Black Liberation Front, the Inmated for Action Defense Committee, and the Afro-American People's Party in the mid 70's, and eventually became a BLA activist. As a result of his political activities, Sekou became a target of a counter intelligence operation and was arrested on January 2, 1975. He was eventually framed and convicted for the murder of Klu Klux Klan official and a multi-million dollar oil man. Sekou is serving two life sentences.